

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXX

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## SHARP SWORDS DRAW BLOOD FROM BOTH THE COUNT AND THE PRINCE

Italian and Frenchman Meet on the Field of Honor at an Early Morning Hour in the Bois de Marechaux, at Vancressen.

### THE FIGHT WAS FAST AND FURIOUS FROM THE VERY START

Orleans Received Two Serious Wounds, the Last Rendering Him Inferior To His Antagonist and Had To Quit, While the Count Was Cut In the Hand. They Shake Hands Before Parting.

Paris, August 15.—The count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans, fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock this morning in the Bois de Marechaux at Vancressen. M. Leonteff acted as umpire.

The fighting was most determined and lasted twenty-six minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters.

Prince Henri received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and the right side of the abdomen. The count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henri was taken to the residence of the Due de Chartres and received medical attention.

The seconds of Prince Henri of Orleans were M. de Leonteff, governor general of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia, and M. Raoul Mourichon. The count of Turin's were General Count Avagardro Quinto and the Marquis Carlo di Ginori.

The condition of Prince Henri is as satisfactory this evening as could be expected. The doctors, after consultation, have expressed the opinion that no important organ was touched, but absolute rest was necessary for recovery.

Owing to rumors at Naples and elsewhere the public had not expected the duel to come off. It was therefore quite private. The official account, furnished by the seconds, recites fully the circumstances leading up to the encounter. It says:

"The count of Turin, considering the letters of Prince Henri of Orleans to Figaro offensive to the Italian army, wrote to him on July 6th demanding retraction. This letter could not be answered until August 11th, the day of the arrival of Prince Henri in France. The prince replied to the count's demand by telegram, maintaining the right of a traveler to record his experiences."

The official account then describes the arrangements for the duel and gives the names of the respective seconds and says at their first interview they agreed that the encounter was inevitable. By common accord, the conditions were settled as follows:

**Conditions of the Duel.**

The weapons to be dueling swords; each combatant to use that of his own country; but the blades to be of equal length, either combatant to be at liberty to maintain the ground he gained and each to be allowed the space of fifteen metres within which to advance or retire; each assault to continue four minutes. The combat to be resumed in the positions occupied and only to terminate on the decision of the four seconds or the advance of the doctor, when one of the adversaries was manifestly in a state of inferiority; the conduct of the meeting to be entrusted alternately to the two parties, lots to be drawn at the commencement.

This latter feature of the arrangement was due to the formal objection of the seconds of Prince Henri of Orleans to the direction of the encounter by a fifth party. At a later meeting yesterday the seconds decided upon the rendezvous.

The process verbal then proceeds to describe the encounter. It says that in the first assault Prince Henri was hit in the right breast, but the weapon did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue. On the strength of the report of the doctors, the seconds decided that the combat must go on.

The second assault was stopped because the combatants came into close quarters. In the third assault the count of Turin was hit in the back of the right hand.

**Prince's Sword Bends.**

In the fourth assault the umpire, Major Leonteff, declared that the sword of Prince Henri was bent and stopped the engagement long enough to furnish the prince with a new weapon.

It appears that Prince Henry's sword was bent by a button of the count's trousers.

In the fifth assault the combatants again got into close quarters and were immediately stopped. Prince Henri, in a counter

### TWO BROWN AT ATLANTIC CITY

Surf Was the Heaviest of the Season, Owing to a Gale.

### THIRTY PERSONS WERE RESCUED

One Man Who Lost His Life Is Unknown, the Other Came from Indiana.

Atlantic City, N. J., August 15.—Two venturous bathers were drowned in the surf here today. They were Thomas C. Laswell, aged twenty-one years, of Princeton, Ind., and an unknown man, supposed to be an excursionist from Philadelphia.

Young Laswell came here this morning with his friend, J. M. Parrott, also of Princeton, on a visit to the seashore. The young men went into the surf shortly before noon, and Laswell, who seemed to be unaware of the dangerous undertow, was soon beyond his depth and calling for help. The life guards made a brave effort to save him, but the surf was so heavy that they were unable to reach the drowning.

Washington, August 15.—The body of Mr. Kwan Soh, the former Corean minister to the United States, who died here last Friday, was today cremated, according to the expressed wishes of the deceased, and his ashes placed in the keeping of the present minister, Mr. Chin Po Ye. Later they may be returned to Corea.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the body was taken from his late Philadelphia residence, where it had lain in state, and conveyed to Lee's crematory on Pennsylvania avenue, followed by a long line of carriages containing personal friends and prominent members of the Buddhist branch of the theosophical society of which Mr. Soh was a member. The brief and simple funeral services were conducted

### DEPRESSION IN MINERS' CAMP NOW

Men Now Huddle for Shelter Under the Commissary Tent.

### ARE NO LONGER AGGRESSIVE

But the Same Grim Determination To Stick It Out Is Apparent.

### THEY WILL NOT USE FORCE AT ALL

Strikers Realize That They Cannot Oppose the Law and Are Awaiting Decision of the Courts.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15.—A leaden sky and fitful showers contributed to the depression which existed at the miners' camp at Turtle and Sandy Creeks today.

### COREAN'S BODY IS CREMATED

Ashes Have Been Placed in the Keeping of the Minister.

### THE FUNERAL SERVICES BRIEF

Theosophical Societies Were Present at Services and President Coffin Officiated.

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## BLACKS AND WHITES IN BATTLE; CUTS THROUGH FIFTEEN POLICEMEN

Two Negroes and a White Man Are Killed Outright.

### TWO MORE SEVERELY INJURED

Deputy Sheriff Attempts To Arrest a Murderer and Fight Ensues.

### OFFICER WILL PROBABLY DIE FROM WOUND

Over Fifty Shots Were Fired and Posse Is Now Chasing the Murderer's Associates.

Cincinnati August 15.—A special to The Commercial Tribune from Little Rock, Ark., says the bloodiest race riot that has occurred in Arkansas in months took place at Palarin Station, thirty miles from Little Rock, late last evening. Three men are dead and two others wounded, probably fatally.

The dead are:

HARRISON KERR, colored, COTTER, colored, CHARLES ANDREY, white.

The seriously injured are:

J. T. Clarke, Jr., a telegraph operator, shot through the shoulder, probably fatal. R. Owens, a deputy sheriff of Perry county, shot through the groin.

Owens had a warrant for Harrison Kerr, charging him with murder. When he attempted to make the arrest Kerr opened fire on the officer. The first shot struck Owens in the groin, the bullet striking silver in the trouser pocket, glanced and inflicted a serious wound. The money in Owens's pocket probably saved his life.

Andry and Clarke went to Owens' residence and found him still alive and in with Kerr. A pitched battle ensued in which over fifty shots were fired. When the shooting was over Clarke had staggered into his office and fallen upon the floor. Owens was lying in a ditch near the station and Kerr and the remainder of his companions had disappeared.

The entire town was at the scene of the shooting and a posse started in pursuit of the fleeing negroes.

Harrison Kerr was found dead in the road a mile away literally shot to pieces, blood running from five wounds in his body. The other negroes who participated in the bloody affair continued their flight and have not yet been captured.

The whole country is in a fever of excitement and should Kerr's associates be captured they will never come to trial.

### RE-ENFORCEMENTS SENT FRONT.

#### Strong Protest Has Been Forwarded to Amerer of Afghanistan.

London, August 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says the vice regal government has sent to the ameer of Afghanistan a strong letter of remonstrance with regard to the partiality shown by Afghan tribesmen in the recent attack on British troops which had been sent by Prince M. Pak, the amir, to quell the rebellion.

The rebels were Prince Min. Prince Eva Wa, the second son of the present king of Corea, in full court uniforms, Mr. Pak, Mr. Suah and a number of Corean students and several members of the Theosophical Society.

### INVESTIGATING DOUBLE MURDER

#### Detectors Are Working on the Assassination of Detrick and Wife.

Baltimore, August 15.—There were many detectives at work here and in Union township today on the rumors regarding the double murder one week ago of David Detrick and his wife.

The men all realize that in opposing the law as represented by the sheriff and his deputies they would have about the same success as in butting their heads against a stone wall. They have no particular love for the deputies, although there is an anger that has been created between the factions that has characterized former strikes. There was no marching this morning. There was the usual Sunday custom of all the camp, but even if it had been ordered, the strict orders given to the leaders to keep quiet until Monday would have quieted them.

President Dolan authorized his men to do no harm to the miners while he was there, but he attempted to see the men, however, and kept strictly away from the company houses.

The march into Westmoreland county will begin as soon as the injunction is set aside in court. Major Andrey is expected to be at the outcome. The miners are to depend on their ability to show the eight to assemble and march on the public roads.

Eviction from company houses has begun. One family has already been evicted and the same grounds are on the roadside.

The other evictions will take place tomorrow.

This afternoon there was a large mass meeting at Plum Creek. About 1,000 miners and 200 miners from the Plum Creek district were present. Speeches were made by President Hatchford, Samuel Gompers, James S. Overend and the local leaders.

The meeting was orderly and there was no trouble.

There was a possibility of the customary march taking place in the early meeting in spite of the strict orders issued by President Dolan against such a course.

Some of the men are holding under the command of Captain Bellinger, who is in charge of the camp, told tonight that he had not decided whether to allow the march or not. The deputies are on the alert and say they will arrest any who may participate.

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## SCARE IS OVER AT BIRMINGHAM

Physicians Have Nearly Stamped Out the Smallpox.

### DISEASE WAS OF A MILD TYPE

Government Surgeon's Report Restored Confidence.

### QUARANTINE IS NOW BEING TAKEN OFF

Citizens Are Returning from Summer Resorts and Everybody Is Feeling Better.

Birmingham, Ala., August 15.—(Special) Confidence is once more restored to the citizens of Birmingham after a great scare on account of the smallpox epidemic which has been prevalent here. The physician and his verdict that the disease prevalent here is smallpox in a mild form, and that the physicians with the city authorities, have it well in hand, will in a short while stamp it out, have had their effect, and there is a marked improvement to be noticed on all sides. Today the number of families began arriving back from various summer resorts, feeling easy over the situation. More people are venturing out on the streets and the dullness that has prevailed is being overcome.

The little towns in the neighborhood of Birmingham are lifting their quarantine entirely. City officials say that persons from Birmingham can stop in at that point if they have a certificate that they have been vaccinated and have not been exposed to the disease. Anniston has the same quarantine as Cullman. Pratt City is preparing to lift the quarantine entirely. Decatur has removed the ban. Birmingham will follow suit as soon as it has been established that the pesthouse has been entirely removed to the pesthouse out of the city proper since Monday night. It is believed that the disease has been whipped out. The white man who was removed to the pesthouse four weeks ago will be discharged at once, having recovered. He is badly maimed, but the disease was smallpox. He has recovered entirely and has been kept so long that all trace of the disease has left him. New clothing has been furnished him, his entire effects having been thoroughly disinfected. The inhabitants at the pesthouse are leaving now right along, and in the next three or four days it is expected that the number will be cut down materially. The people in the city are becoming satisfied and families who left on account of being afraid of a general spread of the disease are once more returning.

Birmingham is looking better now, after such thorough cleaning up as was given, and the prospects are that a successful business era is now before us.

**ROLLING MILLS RESUME WORK.**

Activity in Birmingham District Mary Lee Mine Trouble Settled.

Birmingham, Ala., August 15.—(Special)—Between a thousand and twelve hundred men will be given employment in the Birmingham rolling mills tomorrow with the finishing departments at the Gate City, the rolling and the finishing departments at the Birmingham rolling mills resumption operation.

The Gate City mills will start up their finishing departments later on in the week. The Birmingham rolling mills started their rolling operations yesterday, and have prepared considerable much iron. Considerable repairs have been made about the rolling mills since the shutdown some two months ago. It is stated that the finished iron market is in a fair condition, and that good orders are on hand, indicating that the mills are steady runs are in store for both mills.

The miners at the Mary Lee coal mines, this morning, have settled a settlement with the company, and will take up work. The miners complained of the discharge of a check weighman and fire boss. They were allowed to leave, the miners insisted on having, and tomorrow the mine will resume operations, giving employment to about a hundred men.

The Birmingham mills are still idle, the miners being out on account of a difference about the salary of the camp physician. The miners are employed at other mines in the district.

**THEY WERE ALLOWED BAIL.**

Stokes and Other Negroes Have Made Bail.

Montgomery, Ala., August 15.—(Special) The habeas corpus trial of Stokes and the other negro preachers who have been in jail here for several weeks, charged

with being conspirators in the murder of Patterson, their rival churchman, who was killed in the pulpit of the Columbus Street Baptist church on July 28th, was concluded just before midnight last night. The negroes who all allowed bail, Stokes in the sum of \$1,500, the others to the amount of \$750 each. The evidence tending to show conspiracy was entirely circumstantial.

**BICYCLE CORPS, U. S. A., RETURNS**

Lieutenant Moss Will Make Detailed Report to War Department.

St. Louis, August 15.—Lieutenant James Moss and the members of the bicycle corps of the Twenty-fifth regiment, U. S. A., will leave Jefferson barracks and return by rail to their regiment at Fort Missoula, Montana.

When the Lieutenant reaches Fort Missoula his first duty will be to prepare a detailed report of the trip and forward it to the war department. The report to be furnished the war department will contain more minutes of the journey than has previously been publicized. The quantity of rations carried and the details of their consumption and distribution, the weight of equipments and the detailed manner of the shifting of loads, the methods of repair problem so that the entire command was never delayed in progress; the physical condition of the men, the effects of hunger and thirst; the adaptability of the wheel to topographical and meteorological conditions; the physical condition will be discussed in detail from the standpoint of military expert.

**ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.**

Negro Climbs Through a Transom, but Finds No Money.

Savannah, Ga., August 15.—(Special)—A bold attempt was made early this morning to rob the Chatham bank, right in the heart of the city. A young negro named Lippman Jones climbed over a transom and got into the bank without anyone seeing him. He took a bag of money, but it was the funds were all locked in the safe. He had no money. When he finished his reconnoitering and started out the way he came in, two men met him. One of them, a black man, hit him the watchman, paid little attention to him. In a moment, however, they were across the room, the sound of breaking glass. Jones was stuck in the transom above the door, but managed to get out, and started on a run. Mr. Grotz, a guard, ran after him, but joined him and turned him over to a police man.

Horses had picked up one or two things from the desks in the bank, but got no money.

**CRUSHED HIS DAUGHTER'S SKULL.**

Farmer with Unbalanced Mind Does Bloody Work.

Omaha, Neb., August 15.—A Special to the Bee from Greeley, Neb., says:

This morning John D. Maw, a farmer living a few miles from here, attacked his married daughter, Mary J. Hughes, with a hammar. He crushed in her skull inflicting fatal injuries. He then fled from the house and set fire to it and then fired the wheat stacks and barns.

Maw, who is sixty years old, has been mentally unbalanced for years, but was thought harmless. He is in jail.

**HATFIELD'S AMMUNITION SHORT.**

No One Killed in the Mountain Fight, but Two Are Wounded.

Huntington, W. Va., August 15.—It is now learned that two lives were lost in the fight with Cap Hatfield and his gang at Big Rock Cliffs, but it is reported that two were wounded.

Hatfield and his followers are supposed to be short of ammunition as well as supplies.

They have retreated further into the mountains and are being closely followed by a posse.

**NO CAUSE FOR SERIOUS ALARM.**

London Times Comments on the Dispatches from Bombay.

London, August 16.—The Times, commenting editorially on dispatches from Bombay and Sialia, which point to the complicity of the British in the outbreak in the Swat valley, think there is no cause for serious alarm. It says:

"Doubtless the aim is in a semi-hostile mood, but such frictions have occurred before in that quarter and it does not follow that they will lead to hostilities."

**BODY BURIED IN A CORNFIELD.**

Farmer's Wife Disappears and Two Men Are Arrested.

Galt, Ont., August 15.—Mrs. Anthony, wife of a farmer living near Newell Dumfries three miles from here, disappeared last Monday during the absence of her husband.

Her body was found buried in a cornfield near the house. She had been strangled and her skull crushed in.

James Alliston, a farm hand, and Wells Tait, a medical student, were arrested.

The two men are still idle, the miners being out on account of a difference about the salary of the camp physician. The miners are employed at other mines in the district.

**THEY WERE ALLOWED BAIL.**

Stokes and Other Negroes Have Made Bail.

Montgomery, Ala., August 15.—(Special) The habeas corpus trial of Stokes and the other negro preachers who have been in jail here for several weeks, charged

## GREAT ARMY SEEKS THE NEW ELORADO

### ONE THOUSAND MEN IN VICTORIA EN ROUTE TO THE KILODIE FIELDS.

### FROM EVERY PART OF WORLD

### COAL BOATS ARE LOADED DOWN WITH ANXIOUS GOLD HUNTERS.

### THE MOUNTED POLICE ARE ON GUARD

### ALL ARE THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FOR THE HARSHES THROUGH WHICH THEY WILL HAVE TO PASS.

### CALLS THE WRITER "MOSES" AND "LIAR"

### THE PROFESSOR TELLS OF THE METHODS OF MILK INSPECTION AND UPHOLDS THE WORK IN THAT LINE.

### REPLIES TO LOOKING GLASS

### THE BOARD OF HEALTH CHEMIST HAS SOME WARM THINGS TO SAY.

### SHARP SWORDS DRAW BLOOD

### CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

### WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

### 414 NORCROSS BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

### YOU PRESS THE BUTTON, I DO THE REST.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING FOR THE AMATEUR

### J. B. McCLEERY, 314 NORCROSS BUILDING

### WINDERMERE, CORRESPONDENT

### HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

### IS THE BEST—IN FACT THE ONE TRUE BLOOD PILL.

### FOR ALL DRUGISTS, \$1. six for 50. GET HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

### HOOD'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, HARMLESS AND BENEFICIAL.

### IT, AIMED

### WITH SURE VENTION.

### WINDERMERE, CORRESPONDENT

### HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA HAS PASSED THROUGH THE FIRST SWAPPERS.

### IT HAS BEEN STILL HERE SINCE THEIR MULIE SEMINATED WHICH MADE IT

### THE ONLY THING IS THAT IT HAS BEEN

### THROUGH THE FRENCH.

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Tired, Nervous

Kidney Troubles and Pain  
of the Heart—Appetite  
Could Not Sleep.

10 years I have been  
in my liver and kidneys and  
of the heart, and was under  
care most of the time. I  
am on my left side. My  
appetite and I could not sleep. In  
a grip confined me to the  
very low and was attended  
by best physicians I could  
find as though nothing would  
help. In March I began taking  
paraffin. In less than a week  
a good night's sleep. I can't  
forget Hood's Saraparilla and  
I like to lie on my left side which  
is able to do for years. My  
body and I have gained in flesh  
since. Mrs. NICHOLAS MACK,  
Iowa.

Remember  
Sarsaparilla

in fact the True Blood Pan-  
cists. \$1, six for \$5. Get Hoods  
Pills while they're still  
available.

**SET WINGFIELD,**  
ING ENGINEER,  
TER SUPPLY AND  
DRAINAGE  
less Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Press the Button,  
Get Rest

Graphic developing, print-  
ing for the amateur.

J. B. McCLEERY,  
314 Norcross Building.

Artols and the Duc de Bou-

re of the article further cites the

of Prince Napoleon by

the and the fatal duel between

Montpensier and the Duke of

which the latter was killed by

to the incident. The French

wants to mind the meeting be-

tween an Italian officer and

the Duke of Wingfield, who

was in his service, placed in the

war, whose Childs Harrod was

translated by him into French,

which caused a sensation.

The other of the genera-

led to the duel. Lamaric

in the wrist.

nothing new," says The P-

er the sun of Italy."

**IT FENCING METHOD.**

Between French and Ital-

ian Fighting.

object of all duels is a

small possible force and to par-

ty's return, there is a distinc-

the method of French and

as was shown during

between Prussian and the

and the count of both schools use their

as their arms

the sword, but the Frenchman

solds his sword arm, with

such an angle that a like

hit to point of the

arm would end, and he makes

straightening the arm and

body follow.

on, on the contrary, holds the

straight line, at arm's length,

the hand by the side of the body.

The pose of the Italian

so easy looking and graceful,

inch, and on the stage, as a

play, one would say that

much more picturesque

is a picture of military busi-

ness, the Italian way of holding

with the point aimed directly

at the heart and with the body

in the same position

as the rest of his adversary

except, of course, when man

stage of this is that a fence

a very small circle, and

his head, and his hands above

the others declare that if a

sword extended they are

to defend themselves quickly

and by straightening the arm

and body follow.

It isn't, he said, wiping his fore-

head with his shirt sleeve, "ez a job

I thought it 'ud be."

"What's the trouble?" queried Secretary

Carrithers.

"Well, I dunno jes' what it is. Seems

I'm like I don't sorrer know how I

'put in writin' what I wanter say. O'

course, we all know what hoss swappin'

is, but when you cum' t' writin' bout it

you would if yo' were gittin' up a

petition for th' postoffice, words kinder

fall yer. I've been wrasin' with th' job

all mornin' an' I've only jes' got started."

He picked up a paper before him and paid

brief attention to the jug, and then paid

what he had written during his lengthy

session.

"Whereas," he began, "hoss swappin' in

the vicinity has become an unfalin' in-

dustry at certain periods of the year an'

is bound so to continue."

"That's good," said Squire Arnold. "That hits it exactly."

"Bound so to continue," pursued Colonel

Seth, "and whereas th' ways an' means

uv swappin' hosses an' of indulgin' in said

favorite relaxation is not always frequent

or obtainable; therefore, it is resolved,

that we hereby git together for the

purpose of promotin', encouragin' and nouri-

shin' th' nobilizness of hoss swappin' to

the end that said business shall not perish,

but have everlastin' life."

"Bully!" broke in Colonel Sikes. "I

couldn't do that no better myself."

"Me neither," said Squire Arnold. "but

it sounds to me like you got them last

sentiments from the declaration of inde-

pendence."

"Well, stranger," he replied, "I reckon

this is away: When a man in this coun-

try gits a hoss he feels like any other

hoss he gits is better, an' so hustles 'roun'

lookin' for a hoss to swap. And I guess that's about right."

As to the future of the business and the

the consequences of its expan-

sion, he was silent.

"Resolved further, That we shall meet

once every year to hoss swap, an' that at

said meetin' every man with a hoss or a

mule or the equipments an' belongin's of

itself.

## HORSE SWAPS ON LEGAL BASIS

North Georgia Citizens Form a  
Permanent Organization.

OFFICERS ELECTED SATURDAY

Colonel Seth Adams Submits His Draft  
of the Constitution.

IT AIMS TO SPREAD THE HABIT

With Sunday Festivity the Great Conven-

vention at Winder Adjourns—A

Veteran Swapper Tells Why

Everybody Wants to  
Swap Horses.



DOCK CARRITHERS,  
Secretary of the Horse Swappers' Association  
of North Georgia.

## DETECTIVES SEEM TO BE AT SEA

Mystery Still Surrounds the Case of the  
Babe in the Woods.

WHO DESERTED IT TO DIE?

That Is the Question the Officers Can-  
not Yet Answer.

MANY CLEWS HAVE ALL PROVED USELESS

The Little Boy Lies in the Hospital  
Still Unknown—May Never As-  
certain His Identity.

The child that lay in the woods with the  
insects swarming over its face and faith-  
ing eyes and mouth awaiting a slow and  
languishing death, still lies at the Grayson

## AN ATLANTA NEGRO MAKES A FORTUNE

The Report Comes from Alaska That He  
Has \$30,000.

WASHED IT OUT BY HIMSELF

Says He Is Coming Back to His old  
Master's Plantation.

HSIS FORMER MISTRESS STILL LIVES THERE

St. John Atherton, if Not a Mythical  
Character, Is in Great Luck in  
the Klondike Field.

A story comes from the Klondike gold  
field to the effect that there is an old Atlanta  
negro up there who made a fortune.

How much of the story is true unknown  
but it is to be hoped that it is all true.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat publishes  
it on the authority of the paper's cor-  
respondent at Tacoma, Wash., who says  
that he got the news from a letter written  
by a man in Dawson City. The letter says  
in part:

"You see all kinds of people here. I be-  
lieve that every nation that we ever heard  
of has got somebody here who belongs to  
it. It doesn't make any difference what  
or who he is. There is one old fellow  
that I used to see around here, he was  
gray as a sheep's pelt. He came up here  
with a freighting outfit, and did not have  
any idea of getting to Dawson City. He  
was a man who had never been to the  
country before, and he had no money. He  
got a job as a cook, and he worked hard.  
You ought to hear him talk about what  
he is going to do with it. His name is  
John Atherton, and he comes from Georgia.  
He is a black man, and he has come down  
from down in Georgia, just a piece out of  
Atlanta. Just a piece, I mean."

This letter gives an interesting description

of life in Dawson City.

The writer is a member of the

community, and he is well informed

about the country.

He is a member of the

Methodist church.

# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor  
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager



The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year.....\$5.00  
The Morning Constitution (without Sunday).....\$6.00  
The Weekly Constitution per year.....\$1.00

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS. and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

**To Find The Constitution.**

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 200 W. Bay Street; H. T. Moore's, 100 W. Church Street.  
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 102 Vine Street.  
NEW YORK—Brentano's corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.  
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn Street; Great Northern Hotel.  
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The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overby and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLAS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., August 16, 1897.

**The Return of the Native.**

The patriot who writes in the editorial columns of Harper's Weekly is again engaged in the business of saving the country by announcing that the south is sadly in need of education. Being highly educated himself, as well as one of the most talented contributors to the column of dry rot that issues from the presses of the Reform Club, he can afford to assume a patronizing air and exhibit grief over the ignorance and lawlessness that exist in the south.

He regrets that a former article on the same subject should have been misconstrued by the natives of the hobo and hoodoo section, and says he would have explained the matter at an earlier date but for his absence from the country.

In effect his explanation is that the south is ignorant because it will not endorse the demands of the money power; that its public men oppose the plain violation of the law which makes the obligations of the government payable in gold only; that the south will not endorse the monumental robbery of the people which has resulted from this violation of the law. When the southern leaders are educated up to the point of tamely submitting to the aggressions of the money power, then, in the opinion of Mr. Henry Loemis Nelson, they will be pinks of perfection in all the lines of statesmanship.

"It is through the teaching of its youth that the south will eventually resume its place in the politics of the country," says Harper's Weekly. "It is through the influence of schools and colleges of the best character that southern men who are now assailing the standard of value will be succeeded by a new generation" which will be perfectly docile in the hands of gold syndicates and capitalistic combinations. Think of the man assuming to be educated who presumes to discover the odor of sanctity in "the standard of value."

The real "education" the south must receive is that which leads to the endorsement of the spoliation and robbery which have resulted during the past twenty-five years from the alteration of the standard of value.

As for the tariff we desire to call the attention of Mr. Nelson to the fact that only one southern man in the senate voted for the Dingley monstrosity. If any southern man voted for it in the house, he was not a representative democrat.

The southern leaders in congress not only opposed the Dingley bill, but they worked and voted against the candidates and the party which made the policy of tariff plunder the leading issue. What sort of "education" is it that leads such highly endowed individuals as the conductors of Harper's Weekly and the whole gang of holler-than-thou apostles to denounce the Dingley law now when they used all their education, all their culture, shan't real, and all their influence to place in power the men who were pledged to enact just such a law?

The southern leaders, dead or living, have never been accused of hypocrisy. Does Harper's Weekly desire to see them "educated" up to the point of supporting the policy at the polls and then denouncing it as immoral when their denunciation can have no possible effect?

We ask Harper's Weekly to point out to us one real southern leader who has gone into public office and come out of it rich. We ask it to point to one man who at this moment represents southern sententious who has enriched himself by carrying out the aims and purposes of Wall street.

The intimation or insinuation that lynching is confined to the south is worse than absurd; it is false. It is, of course, no defense of the south to say that lynchings occur wherever provocation is given. But it is silly for Harper's Weekly to single out the south as the victim of its malicious lectures. If we are to be harangued by name, let it be for some failing or for some negligence which is peculiar to this section. If we are to be held up to the scorn of the plauso souls who find comfort in the platitudinous teachings of Harper's Weekly, let it be for some sin in which we are singular.

If, as Mr. Henry Loemis Nelson admits, education is needed everywhere, let him address his attacks to everybody, and not hate the south to the bar of the hypocrites who voted for the party of protection, and who now denounce the Dingley bill.

Perhaps we take Harper's Weekly too

seriously; perhaps we exaggerate the importance of the malice that grins behind its boneless verbiage. But the fact remains that for nearly forty years it has devoted itself and all its forces to maligning and slandering the southern people. All this was well enough when it was addressing the prejudiced audience that demanded this style of journalism. But now it is addressing new, and we hope a better educated class of readers; and its present political crusade against the south will not meet with the approval of all those who may have once applauded its sectional warfare.

## American Railway Growth.

What is boastfully termed American enterprise finds frequent illustration in the material developments of our national life. In no respect, however, is this vaunted enterprise displayed to better advantage than in the extension of our American railway systems.

Of course these interests, in common with other interests, have suffered greatly during the past few years on account of adverse conditions; but in spite of the fact that few roads have been built in this country since 1893 it nevertheless remains that nearly one-half of all the railway mileage of the globe is included within the borders of the United States. From recently published data bearing upon this subject the following figures are taken: Total railway mileage of the globe 433,953 miles; of Europe 155,232 miles; of North America 205,691 miles; of South America 24,026 miles; of Asia, 26,890 miles; of Africa, 8,169 miles; of Australia 13,888 miles. In the United States alone there are 181,717 miles of railway; but, in consideration of the vast area of the continent, and especially of the undeveloped resources of the great west, this is only a beginning.

If the country is prosperous during the next few years there will be a marked increase of activity in railway building, and systems already in existence will experience some of their old-time profits. If hard times continue, however, Europe, though still far behind, may yet strip us.

## Foreign Immigration's Ebb.

The treasury department at Washington has recently sent out a report showing that the tide of immigration for the past year has reached the lowest ebb it has known since the federal government assumed jurisdiction of the subject in 1882. In explanation of this ebb, two reasons are cited: one, the depression which has prevailed in this country during the past few years, and the other a more rigid enforcement of our immigration statutes.

Whatever the controlling cause or causes may be, the fact itself is gratifying. That our country has greatly suffered in past years from the tide of foreign illiterate and pauper immigrants cannot be denied. The records of crime in most of our larger cities show that a large percentage of the wrong-doing which finds its way into the courts of justice emanates from the lower class of this foreign element. We are anxious to have foreigners come among us, the better class of immigrants who are law-abiding, industrious and patriotic citizens; but we do not want the scum and off-scourings of Europe. If the hard times of the past few years have had a tendency to discourage this element from seeking our shores, they have certainly rendered the country a great service. While adversity is unpleasant to bear, it is not without some measure of compensation; and, like the toad, it may carry a precious jewel in its head.

## Provident or Protection—Which?

The gold organs are in a dilemma. Deeply impressed with the upward tendency of some of the leading speculative stocks, and with the gratifying upward movement in the price of wheat, they are unanimous in declaring that prosperity is just around the turn of the road, and that before we know it, the people will be enjoying ease and comfort once more after the severe struggle of several years with panic and depression. Nothing would more delight the gold organs than to couple such assurance of prosperity with some definite evidence that modification of the currency system of the country on the line of their policy had been the cause of the depression.

Major Dick had his proxies at the populist convention in Ohio.

## DISCOUNT RATES ADVANCE.

**Week Shows Revival of Interest in the European Money Market.**

London, August 15.—The week has witnessed a revival of interest in the money market. Discount rates have advanced in the cities contributing to this, the decline on the New York exchange being the result of the rise in wheat in the United States, with the certainty that Europe will take a part of the American product. At one time the market was much excited, rates being quoted as high as 10 per cent. The gold standard has been charged up by the public to profit and loss, and the nation has adjusted its new burdens to its shoulders, tightened its belt and prepared to take up the load.

The period of distress from which we are happily emerging has really lasted for seven years, although its most acute stage has been three years shorter. It began with the Barings failure in 1890. That, and some other incidents occurring about the same time, led to general distrust throughout the world. This was intensified with regard to America's capacity to pay her high or low tariffs, under vicious or sound financial systems, under any political party that happens to be in power when it is due. Bad legislation may delay its approach, but cannot prevent its eventual arrival.

And now the revival for which the American people have waited with bated heart sick impatience for so many years seems to be at hand. The politicians have done everything in their power to bedevil the situation and prevent a recovery, but at last their capacity for mischief is exhausted. The start is out of the way: the millions of dollars presented by it to the sugar trust and other predators have now been charged up by the public to profit and loss, and the nation has adjusted its new burdens to its shoulders, tightened its belt and prepared to take up the load.

The crash came in 1893, when for a time

Gold remittances from the United States will soon be in, but are not expected to equal last year's record. There is a good demand for gold from Russia, but the demand for Congress is still strong.

Most of the former democratic news-papers which joined the bolting Indian apollo contingent last year on account of the currency declaration of the Chicago convention are violent in their opposition to protection in any shape, manner or form. Some openly advocate free trade, and others have expended months of energy in denouncing the Dingley bill as an iniquitous monstrosity, while at the same time declaring that the return of prosperity was a matter of but a few weeks or months.

They are now practically unanimous in the declaration that prosperity has arrived, and that with the return of such business confidence as exists, there is no reason for further complaint of hard times.

And yet, what has been done to remove the terrible pressure under which business and industry of all kinds has rested for the past four years? Nothing but the passage of an extreme protection measure, worse even than the McKinley bill, which, up to the time of its adoption, was the apotheosis of protectionism. The currency has not been reformed in any respect; and as for the "agitation" demanding reform, even the republican president has joined in the clamor by submitting to congress, on the eve of its adjournment, a message which was promptly ignored by the representatives of his own party in the senate. Democratic conventions everywhere are endorsing the Chicago platform, and in states which a year ago were violently opposed to the currency plank of that platform, there is a remarkable drift toward its acceptance. What, therefore, is responsible for the change which the free trade gold organs proclaim as being here? It must be attributable to one of two causes—either to protection, or to Providence. If the former, the free trade gold organs should have less to say about the Dingley bill in particular and protection generally.

Nothing whatever has been done on the money question except in the accentuation of the agitation in behalf of reform, the cause for any change for the better must be attributable to what has been done in other directions. But two agencies have accomplished any substantial results in the way of an alteration of conditions which have existed for the past several years—one has been protection, the other has been every arrangement to go into the store and tinware business in this city.

MORTON'S COMMISSION BLOW.

**Did Not Take Charge of Athens Post-office Yesterday.**

Athens, Ga., August 15.—(Special)—The expected change in the Athens postoffice did not come today. The commission of Frank Morton, the new postmaster, had not arrived, and consequently he was unable to assume charge of the office today as had been announced. The commission will arrive no doubt within the next few days.

Postmaster of Franklin, Tenn., has been

arranged to go into the store and tinware business in this city.

Perhaps we take Harper's Weekly too

as king at the national capital, and it now reigns supreme over the land. Providence has been more bountiful than for many years in its distribution of abundant crops. The wheat crop is not only one of the largest ever made, but the good fortune of the American wheat grower is in proportion to the evil which has befallen the wheat growers of other countries. In all the wheat growing countries of the world, except the United States, the wheat crop is unusually short. Under ordinary conditions an unusually large crop of wheat grown here means low prices in adverse ratio to the increase of the crop over that expected under normal conditions. This year, however, the crop is not only abnormally large, but failure elsewhere has made the world dependent to a greater extent than usual upon the American crop, and hence prices have been raised accordingly. The wheat crop is bringing better prices than usual with the exception of a decrease of the increased demand for the raw material. The grain crop everywhere is reported to be much better than usual.

Taking all things into consideration, the condition of the farmer, who has been forced to live on his own resources, is better than that of many of his business brothers engaged in manufacturing, industrial or commercial pursuits, and who have been squeezed to the wall by the exigencies of business conditions during the past few years. Not being able to get money, the farmer has had to obtain the necessities of life without it; and now that he is blessed with the most bountiful crops this country has known for years, he is inclined to ask himself if Providence has not really taken a hand in his deliverance.

The Constitution believes that what change there has been for the better is due to Providence rather than to protection. As the Lord led the suffering Israelites, so has He now impeded unto the people renewed confidence and energy, in fields burdened with rich yield and guaranteeing a harvest which, by fortunate conditions here, will give to the farmer prices far above those he might have expected a year ago.

With crop conditions no better than a year ago, the Dingley bill or no other protection legislation, would have brought even the suggestion of better times. With crop conditions as they are today, better times are the first direct result; and they come, not on account of, but in spite of the protection legislation which proposes to make the people more prosperous by increasing their burdens and making them pay more for those things which they are compelled to purchase.

Colonel Scruggs states that while his party were in the coach Mrs. Scruggs left them to walk to the rear end of the train. She went through a door and turned to another door which was on the side of the platform, the train being vestibuled. She opened the door, thinking it communicated with another, and stepped out. She fell from the train, which was running at about fifty miles an hour.

It was a wonder that she was not instantly killed, as she must have struck with fearful force upon the railroad embankment.

The many friends of Colonel Scruggs and his family sympathize with them and hope

Mr. Scruggs will soon recover from the effects of the distressing accident.

Colonel Scruggs was found lying on the side of the railroad unconscious. She was taken to Chattanooga, where she was

admitted to bring her back to Atlanta and she arrived here yesterday morning and Colonel Scruggs and his daughter were admitted to the asylum at Milledgeville. In transit from Columbus to Milledgeville Ward had to stop over in Augusta, and during that time was kept in the county jail. Ward is in the station of health and is recovering.

Colonel Scruggs was brought to the

asylum at Milledgeville and ordered sent to the

ITTEE MEETS  
ppointed To Se-  
akers.

AYOR INVITED  
Year Will Be a  
Labor Men  
ing for It.

See held an impor-  
tance on the  
of Trades. At this  
for Labor Day—was  
amount of detail

to make Labor  
has ever seen, so  
is concerned and  
alone to make the  
ence.

likely be over a mile  
in more float than  
labor unions will  
members and more in  
the celebration

the day has not yet  
not ready for public  
announces however,  
any features of an  
nature and will no  
knows where to hold the  
celebration as under considera-  
tion. It is to be under  
the parade. Look  
places and there is a  
in favor of it. The  
the election of the  
tors of Labor Day  
over there will be  
programme. It will  
all kinds and at-  
left out. There will  
races and a race.

parties will also be  
as the day is under  
probably render a  
meeting.

A committee com-  
prised T. Levering  
was appointed to call  
Mayor Collier and  
the committee to ad-  
Labor Day.

and invited to the  
different  
they will  
number of men  
will represent in the

printers, 50; tanners,  
painters, 175; press  
carpenters, 40; furniture  
makers, 200;  
50; boiler makers,  
brick masons, 75; plas-  
tic, cigar makers, 25;

textile workers, who  
will be 400 women  
in carriages who  
confident that it will  
be greater  
which has ever seen, of  
the final arrange-  
short while.

**THE FACE.**  
now Who Shot This  
ro.

on Sunday morning  
Stallings found a re-  
had been shot. He  
John Jones and stated  
upon by some un-

an alley," said the  
he called out "ball!"  
the ball cut  
face, the ball cut  
perhaps, the negro  
to break into some-  
the glad to hear  
shot at such a char-

**REQUEST.**  
To Help Pay for  
Picture.

request was made of  
They were asked  
to pay for a picture  
Velch, who was shot  
man Bankston.

sought they would be  
in a case of the  
the hands of a mem-  
contribution. Several who  
Bankston had  
much to permit of  
a contribution.

**PLUNDER.**  
n Arrested Last  
Suspicion.

half past 10 o'clock  
youth about sixteen,  
a respectable family,  
killed up at the police  
of being a suspicious

By Patrolman Kitch-  
street bridge and by  
xes of the city, and  
out tar soap. Just  
it had been reported  
broken open in the

detention that he  
to the river today,  
planned to go fish-  
upon the state  
against him marked

**CERTIFICATE.**  
in Which the Canine  
spared.

1 o'clock a negro wo-  
same as Bertha Cook,  
ease barracks and ex-  
to go with me quick  
which has bitten my

that the owner of  
gro woman had de-  
should touch the ca-

son went to the wo-  
and the dog was  
up at Bertha's boy  
the dog without  
the dog that the  
hydrophobia.

**WAY'S PLAN.**  
association Will Be  
at Once.

the police matron  
to put her plan for a  
on to practical

well-known ladies  
with charitable  
a secure place for  
the girls who will  
for a year. These  
of the association  
is made up of  
and permanent officers

the members  
take care of those  
help when brought  
barracks.

bring the po-  
up a great field  
and it is imposs-  
work without funds

it is thought, will  
any trouble, as the  
buted each month is

in Ohio. A terrible  
this afternoon.  
in this place and  
in the surrounding coun-

## FOUR TOTS IN THE LITTLE WHITE BEDS

## COLLIER IS AFTER PAVING CONTRACTORS

A Visit to the Children's Ward at the  
Grady Hospital.

**TWO ARE VICTIMS OF CRUELTY**

Little Girls Who Have No Home, but  
Kind Friends.

**A LITTLE "UNKNOWN" AMONG THEM**

A Talk with the Children as They Lay  
in Their Beautiful Beds—Place  
Made Bright by Charity.

In the little white beds that stand in a  
row in the children's ward at the Grady  
hospital, four children, two little  
boys and two little girls.

The little girls come from a charitable  
home where they have been kept and  
cared for until illness overtook them and  
they were sent to the hospital for medi-  
cal treatment.

The little boys both have peculiar and  
sad histories and are well known to the  
reading public of Atlanta. One was the  
victim of a father's cruelty or carelessness;  
the other, the victim of the most  
horrible brutality.

Yesterday afternoon, a reporter of The  
Constitution visited the children's ward in  
company with Detective Harris, of the city  
detective bureau, and William Kitchens,  
who always has a kindly sympathy for the  
unfortunate and suffering.

As they entered the ward, the first child  
which attracted their attention was the  
unknown boy who was seen near the  
deserted home in the woods near Atlanta  
to die of neglect and starvation. Detective  
Harris has been working on this  
case and he was therefore particularly interested in the little fellow.

**In the Snow White Bed.**

The boy was lying upon his back, the  
only position he can assume. He looked  
cold and comfortable in the snow white  
bed and the dainty garment in which he  
was clad.

The detective tried to make the child  
talk, but he uttered only a few words and  
smiled. He spoke to him.

"How do you feel, my little man?" asked  
the officer.

"Very well," was the reply.  
"Would you like me to bring you home?"

Then the officer tried to get him to tell  
what his name and who his parents were,  
but he was met with the same silence  
which has so puzzled the officers; for up  
to this time while the child talks of other  
things, he will have nothing to say about  
his identity.

**A Little Girl and Her Doll.**

In the bed opposite was a little girl with  
dark curls and large brown eyes. She was  
little LuLu Hooper, one of the inmates of  
the home for the Friends. LuLu had been  
taken sick two or three weeks ago and  
transferred from the home to the hospital  
for medical treatment.

Hugged up close in her arms was a large,  
beautiful doll, the gift of some kind-  
hearted little girl who had seen the sick  
child. She is nearly well and will soon be  
able to return to the home.

The little girl and the doll made an  
interesting picture as they lay together in  
the bed, side by side—a picture over which  
charity has written its record in the  
golden words in the great book.

**She Has No Dolly.**

Farther down the ward a little girl with  
dark curly hair and large brown eyes. She was  
little Willie McClain, the boy who was shot  
in the head by his father. He was asleep when first approached,  
but when suddenly wakened he opened his  
eyes and stared at the visitors. A short while  
ago he was completely paralyzed in his  
right side, but he has somewhat recovered  
from this.

"Shake your right foot, Willie," said the  
nurse.

And the child smiled and gave his right  
leg a hearty shake.

"Now show the gentlemen how you can  
walk up in your right foot."

Willie, with his knee and grasping  
the side of the bed with his left arm (his  
right arm is still useless), rose to a standing  
position. He was as proud of the ac-  
complishment as a general winning a great  
battle.

"Little Willie," said the nurse, "is a  
dear little thing and we will hate to part  
with her when she gets well again and  
goes back to the home."

She had no doll, but maybe some good  
little girl who reads this will give her one  
tomorrow.

**Shook His Little Foot.**

In the last bed on the row on the south  
side of the ward is Willie McClain, the  
boy who was shot in the head by his  
father. He was asleep when first approached,  
but when suddenly wakened he opened his  
eyes and stared at the visitors. A short while  
ago he was completely paralyzed in his  
right side, but he has somewhat recovered  
from this.

"Shake your right foot, Willie," said the  
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"Now show the gentlemen how you can  
walk up in your right foot."

Willie, with his knee and grasping  
the side of the bed with his left arm (his  
right arm is still useless), rose to a standing  
position. He was as proud of the ac-  
complishment as a general winning a great  
battle.

"Little Willie," said the nurse, "is a  
dear little thing and we will hate to part  
with her when she gets well again and  
goes back to the home."

She had no doll, but maybe some good  
little girl who reads this will give her one  
tomorrow.

**PRINCE COMES HOME TODAY**

## COLLIER IS AFTER PAVING CONTRACTORS

Says They Have Solicited Citizens To  
Sign Paving Petitions.

**DECLARER WAR ON THE LAWS**

Proposes To Make It Unlawful for Con-  
tractors to So Solicit.

**MAJORITY SHOULD RULE IN PAVING MATTERS**

Mayor Thinks the One-Third Signature  
Law Is Bad—Will Ask for Charter  
Amendments This Fall.

**IT IS A VERY SPICY PAPER**

History of the Eagle and Phenix Case Is

## BIGBY'S BALANCE WILL BE \$23,000

Special Master Rosser's Report

Has Been Finished.

**INTEREST BEGINS WITH DATE OF SUIT**

Report Charges That the Evidence  
Shows That Many Checks Were  
Kited and Large Amounts  
of Money Didn't Reach  
the Company.

**THE REPORTER**

The report of Special Master Luther Z.  
Rosser in the suit against Judge John S.  
Bigby, brought by the receivers of the  
Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company,  
has been completed and copies of the de-  
cision were served on counsel in the case.

The special master finds that Judge Bigby  
is due the company the sum of \$22,890.61,  
and that a decree should issue in that  
amount in favor of the company.

The history of this suit is evolved from  
the acts of Judge Bigby while he was pres-  
ident of the company. When Messrs. J.  
W. English and G. Gunby Thorpe were ap-  
pointed receivers of the Eagle and Phenix  
Manufacturing Company two accounts were  
found on the books in which Judge Bigby  
figured. One account was personal and the  
other was conducted as the president's  
account. When the receivers took charge  
of the company they found the same account  
had been changed and amended until  
it was impossible to tell what the original  
rights of every individual in the company  
were. The special master held a hearing  
to determine the rights of the parties and  
then recommended that the suit be dismissed  
with costs to the defendant.

Judge Bigby has a vast amount of  
evidence to support his claim that he  
is entitled to the sum of \$22,890.61.

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## OPINION ON

### CITY HALL DEAL

**City Attorney Anderson Declares Courthouse Purchase Illegal.**

**SAYS UNAUTHORIZED BY LAW**

**Mayor and Council Liable for Part of the Purchase Money,**

**BUT THE DEAL WILL STAND**

Judge Anderson Submits an Official Opinion on the Question and While He Favors the Purchase Says It Is Not Legal.

#### First Question:

"Have the mayor and general council the legal authority to purchase the county courthouse on the terms agreed to between the city and county commissioners without the assent of the people duly expressed by an election?"

"That question must be answered in the negative," says Judge James A. Anderson, city attorney, in an exhaustive official report on the courthouse purchase deal which will be submitted to the general council this afternoon.

#### Second Question:

"In the absence of such assent of the people, are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money voted out by them on account of said purchase?"

"Money paid out by the present council derived from the revenues of this year would not be illegally expended, but notes or other evidences of indebtedness given by the county in part payment not redressed this year would be void as an obligation against the city, and the county authorities could hold the mayor; and such members of the general council as voted in favor of the contract personally liable for the balance of the purchase price," answers Judge Anderson.

#### Third Question:

"Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?"

"I am of the opinion that such payments could not be recovered," answers Judge Anderson. He further says:

"This opinion is not influenced in any degree by opposition on my part to this transaction as a business matter."

"I believe that it is to the best interest of the city to complete this purchase. I think it is largely in the public interest to have the city hall and county courthouse close together."

"The task of recovery is abundantly worth the price to be paid for it."

"This transaction, while not clearly authorized by our law, as already pointed out, is in substance very similar to the transactions resulting in the equipment of the new waterworks, the construction of the Forsyth street bridge and the erection of the new station house."

#### Purchase Deal Will Stand.

Despite the opinion of Judge Anderson that the purchase of the courthouse is illegal, it is believed by many that the deal will be consummated. A conference of the city officials, Mayor Collier and county commissioners, will be held today or tomorrow, perhaps, and it is expected that the certain objectionable feature of the contract will be eliminated by mutual consent.

It is now proposed to eliminate that part of the contract which makes the payment on the city to the county, and the debt is carried out. The general approval of the purchase by the people is regarded as sufficient to warrant the officials in sticking to the bargain, though the transaction is little irregular. Improvements of this nature can never be made unless the court approves, say the advocates of the courthouse purchase.

#### Judge Anderson's Interesting Report.

Judge Anderson's opinion was sent to the city clerk several days ago to be presented to the council today. It is in

## SMALL POX.

The Alarming Spread of This Dreaded Disease Must Be Checked by Vigorous Measures.

### THE REMEDY AT HAND.

A correspondent sends in the following: "There is no better or surer protection from smallpox than Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, a most powerful disinfectant that will effectively prevent its spreading and effect a cure, and is perfectly safe to use. It is endorsed and recommended by eminent physicians and chemists.

"A member of my family was taken down with smallpox. I immediately commenced to use Darby's Prophylactic Fluid as a disinfectant. It kept the atmosphere of the room pure and fresh. The patient was greatly relieved and not for a moment dangerous; was not pitted and was around the house again in three weeks, and no one else in the house took the disease."

"JOHN W. PARKINSON"

"Editor of The Caterer, Philadelphia, Pa."

Get a bottle of the Fluid from your druggist. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Aug 12-16 fri mon wed

response to a request of that body. It is interesting reading and is given in full below:

To the Honorable Mayor and General Council—Gentlemen: At the last meeting of the general council you were given the right to require the attorney to furnish a written opinion on the questions believed to be involved in the contemplated purchase by the city of Atlanta of the commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county of the present county courthouse with the annex and the lands thereto, with the buildings standing for city hall purposes, to-wit:

I have the present mayor and general council legal authority to make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

3. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the first question is positive: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

4. Have the present mayor and general council the legal authority to make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

The answer to the second question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

5. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the third question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

6. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the fourth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

7. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the fifth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

8. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the sixth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

9. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the seventh question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

10. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the eighth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

11. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the ninth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

12. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the tenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

13. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the eleventh question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

14. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twelfth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

15. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the thirteenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

16. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the fourteenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

17. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the fifteenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

18. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the sixteenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

19. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the seventeenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

20. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the eighteenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

21. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the nineteenth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

22. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twentieth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

23. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-first question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

24. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-second question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

25. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-third question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

26. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-fourth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

27. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-fifth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

28. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-sixth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

29. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-seventh question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

30. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-eighth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general council individually liable to the city of Atlanta for money paid out by them on account of the contract?

31. Could the city recover from the county moneys paid on account of such proposed purchase in the event it is not finally consummated?

The answer to the twenty-ninth question is negative: The city may legally make the contract for the purchase of that property on terms which leave parts of the purchase price to be paid by rations, and to bind such future administrations by such contract without the assent of the people duly expressed by an elected assembly of such authority are members of the general

## DIRECTORY.

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Fine Traps, Surrays, Phaeton,

Prices for best work.

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Harness, Whips, etc. Call and see.

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Have your old furnace repa-

re one put in. We can do it,

WORKS, 53 Decatur st., Tel-

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ake old clothes good as new,

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ants and Wall Papers; write to

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work. Agents wanted

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Dr. Bissell's Catarrh Cure. Tel-

free, 11, 12 and 13 Grant Blvd.

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cal diseases peculiar to men and

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50 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Dealers. Painters and Artists'

Office: 41 and 43 Alabama street.

you sell or exchange your real-

20 N. Pryor st., Kimball House,

Ga.

her Stamps, Ink Pads, Draw-

and Stencils, Indelible Laces,

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small House. Everything serv-

able.

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any afflicted lady who will call

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Ga.

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NINING.

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time. 7 West Mitchell street.

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ire, herself being there upon

50 Marietta street. Phone 610

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Product Wholesale Com-

streeet.

HERE'S A SMOOTH  
CONFIDENCE MAN

Gentle Individual Rents a Wheel and Steals a Diamond.

## USES THE WHEEL AS SECURITY

Leaves It with Mr. Stilson and Takes the Latter's \$150 Sparkler.

## ASSUMES TO BE R. H. THOMAS, WEST END

Copeland &amp; Bishop Recover Their Wheel, but Mr. Stilson Is Short His Gem.

FORMER COMEDIAN  
BEHIND THE BARS

George Newhaus Pulled Out of Bed After Midnight.

## SEQUEL OF LANGDON CASE

Friend of the Woman Whose Children Lived with Negroes.

## SENSATION ON NORTH FORSYTH STREET

Newhaus Was Ordered To Leave Mrs. Langdon's Roof and Refused. Trespassing Is Charged.

COOMBS MEETS  
DEATH ON RAILS

Awful Fate of an Employee of the Western and Atlantic Yesterday.

## HIS FOOT CAUGHT BY RAILS

He Could Not Move and a Big Engine Rushed Upon Him.

## BOTHL LEGS CRUSHED OFF BY THE WHEELS

Coombs Bravely Faced the End and Begged the Doctors To Let Him Die Without Pain.

WOE FOR THOSE  
WHO THROW TACKS

City Council Will Adopt a Stringent Anti-Tack Ordinance.

## PROTECTION FOR WHEELMEN

Judge J. A. Anderson Will Prepare an Ordinance on Subject Today.

## WILL BE ADOPTED THIS AFTERNOON

The Ordinance Will Make It Unlawful for Persons To Throw Tacks or Glass on the Streets.

## Take One Long

Taking look at our window to-night—tomorrow or anytime this week. You will see pants to fit any purse or person. The fact of the matter is we have

## Too Many Pants

More room, more money, fewer pants is what we want, that's why we give you choice or our entire stock.

## At 1/3 Off

of regular pants, \$5.50 pants for \$1.00, \$3.50 pants for \$2.00 our \$7.50 pants for \$5.00. Take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Terms cash.

## WILL BE ADOPTED THIS AFTERNOON

The Ordinance Will Make It Unlawful for Persons To Throw Tacks or Glass on the Streets.

THE LAST  
DAYS OF SUMMER.

1st. Boys' Straw Hats worth up to \$1.00; choice now at..... 25¢

2d. Men's Neglige Shirts, all our \$1.00 qualities, reduced to..... 75¢

3d. Men's Neglige Shirts, all our \$1.50 qualities, reduced to..... \$1.00

4th. Boys' Wash Suits reduced to half original price.

5th. Large reductions on Men's Cheviot, Worsted, Serge and Crash Suits.

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